TS 2249
.B47
Copy 1

Avalanche of Information

For the Manufacturer of

CIGARS AND SMOKING TOBACCO

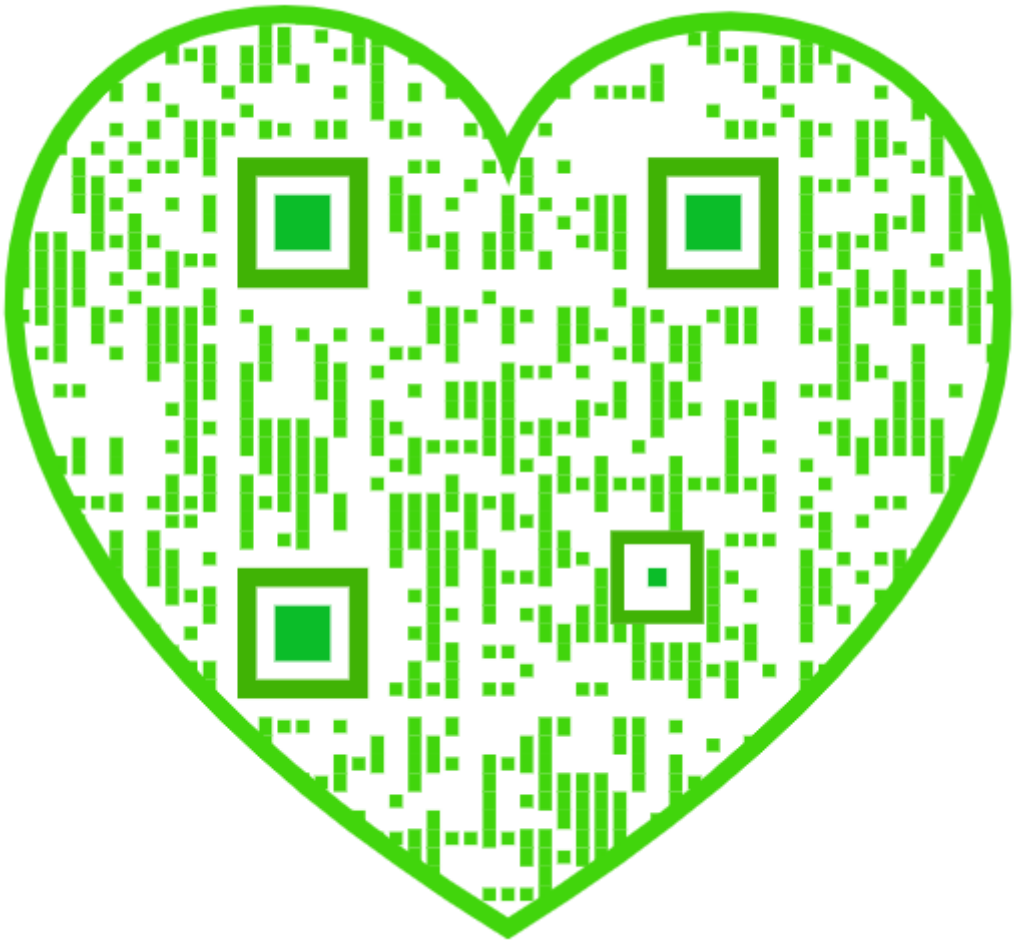
Price $5.00.

ADDRESS

DR. S. O. BENTLEY

Druggist and Chemist

NEWARK, OHIO.



BENTLEY'S

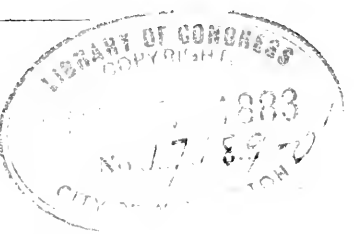
ACME FLAVORS

— FOR THE —

TOBACCONIST.

Prepared by S. O. BENTLEY, Druggist and Chemist,

NEWARK, OHIO.

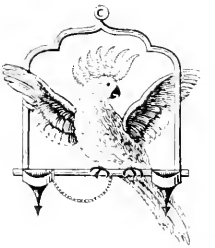


NEWARK, OHIO:

CLARK & UNDERWOOD, PRINTERS.

1883.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1883, by
S. O. BENTLEY,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.
All Rights Reserved.



P+R+E+F+A+C+E

THE object of this little volume is to place before every respectable tobacconist a list of reliable formulas for preparing his own flavors, and to be enabled to prepare them is not only a source of satisfaction, but is also very desirable on account of the great saving and increase of profits in his business. All the formulas contained herein will be found reliable, and can be depended upon, being practical as well as perfectly harmless and safe in every particular. They can be prepared by anyone, and never fail to produce the desired result when properly compounded.

Killikinick

LET me call your attention to the celebrated fragrant KILLIKINICK, the highly celebrated Indian luxury and remedy, possessing as it does, the remarkable power of protecting the system against taking cold after smoking it, making it invaluable for cubeb cigarettes, and a ready relief for all catarrhal affections.

All practical tobacco men are more or less familiar with the brand KILLIKINICK, though very few understand the origin of the name. It is an Indian name, and the North American Indians were wise, however, and availed themselves of this discovery hundreds of years ago. It is well known what inveterate smokers the Indians are, and still we never see any injurious effects of this habit upon them. This may be due, in part, to their vigorous constitutions and hardy nomadic life; but it is mainly due, I think, to the form in which they use their tobacco, and until they learn the habit from the whites they rarely or never use the pure leaf. Their "Killikinick"—the agreeable aroma of which, once inhaled in a wigwam or lumberman's cabin, can never be forgotten.

This is composed of equal parts of tobacco and the inside bark of a species of the *cornus coricea*, or swamp dogwood.

Sometimes the admixture of tobacco in it is not more than a fourth. This bark is an astringent, and abounds n *tanin*, and therefore, in a great measure, neutralizes

the effects of the tobacco. The fancy brands of smoking tobacco, labeled "Killikinick," sold by tobacconists in papers, it is needless to say, is pure tobacco, and has no real claim to the name. The Indian name for the peculiar species of swamp dogwood which they use for smoking, is "Killikinick," and yellow sumac bark, or *rhus glabra*, hence the name.

As we learned the art of smoking from the American savages, it would be only showing proper respect to our tastes to take the weed as they do. They peel the inside bark of the shrub, dry it, pound it to a fine powder in their stone mortars, and then mix intimately with the crumbled tobacco.

According to a French scientific journal, a captain in the French army who had always experienced headache, vertigo, and pains in the stomach after smoking, discovered that by mixing a few dried leaves of *eucalyptus globulus* with his tobacco, all these effects are prevented.

My theory in this case would be that the poisonous carbonic oxide in the tobacco smoke, which is constantly present, is denicopinized by the tannin in the eucalyptus leaves.

Important

TO SMOKERS.

The Secret Divulged only to the Manufacturer

It is not generally known that tanic acid has a wonderful influence on tobacco smoke. It completely denicotinizes tobacco, and thus deprives it of its poisonous principle. These statements are well founded, and will soon lead to combining with tobacco some of the agreeable vegetable astringents, that smokers may not have their nervous organizations broken down so speedily as by the use of clear tobacco.

If the bowl of a pipe is filled about one-fourth full of tannin, filled up with tobacco and smoked, the aroma of the tobacco will be rendered quite mild, and the smoker scarcely feels the effect of the tobacco on his nervous system.

The experiment is more striking if a bit of sponge be saturated with a saturated solution of tannin, and placed in the bottom of a pipe, the smoke of the first two pipefulls of tobacco will pass out as vaporless and innocent as the smoke from a child's rattan or grape vine cigar, and as devoid of tobacco smell. But if several more pipefulls are smoked, the tannin having taken up all the nicotine it is capable of neutralizing, then the smoke

will begin to pass out with its natural taste and aroma. A sponge, after being used in this way, acquires a peculiar stale tobacco odor. A common pipe may be used in this experiment; but with it the smoker is very apt to draw some of the tannin solution into his mouth, producing an unpleasant "green persimmon" puckering. The Turkish pipe, which is provided with a reservoir containing water, answers the purpose admirably. The place for water may be filled with a saturated solution of tannin, or what is better, as it prevents the unpleasant bubbling noise, a sponge saturated with the solution. By changing the sponge often enough, a person may smoke as immoderately as he pleases without any injurious effects; and it is particularly recommended to ambitious young gentlemen whom the weed, in its natural condition, "makes sick."

I would also remark that smoking tobacco steeped in a saturated solution of tannin, and dried, would be equally harmless. I am not sanguine, however, that all mankind, *if they knew it*, would avail themselves of the advantages of this discovery, it might be like the Frenchman's antidote to the intoxicating effects of alcoholic potations—it destroys the effect for which the poison is used, though many will doubtless consider it a boon.

INFLUENCE OF

Oil of Sassafras

Upon Tobacco

I think I can suggest to my readers a more agreeable antidote or denicotinizer than tanic acid. However, the tannin is very good, and has the advantage over sassafras of being entirely inodorous.

I have frequently made the experiment, and found it true, that after smoking a strong pipe rather freely, and suffering a good deal of vertigo as a consequence, then reloading with a mixture of sassafras bark, a few puffs of which invariably dispelled the unpleasant sensation. I have also known the power of the oil of sassafras tested fully in destroying the poison of insects and reptiles—such as musquitos, fleas, spiders, bees, wasps, etc., and on one occasion know of its powers being tested over the venom of the copperhead snake, and found it succeeded promptly!

Let anyone susceptible to the disagreeable influence of nicotine put a few drops of the oil on the end of a cigar or on the tobacco in a pipe, and he will very soon be convinced that it is a complete antidote. In making the experiment with the pipe, it is best to cover the oiled portion of the tobacco with some that is dry, or it will not burn so readily, or if a blaze is used to light it, will burn too rapidly, and prove pungent and disagreeable.

I have seen no notice of it by the medical journals, and it seems to me that these statements in reference to the properties of the sassafras are worthy of being known and tested.

A QUESTION: Is there any chemical analogy between oil of sassafras and tanic acid; or, is there any explanation of this identity of effect? Is their action purely chemical and on the nicotine; or, is it physiological, and on the nerve tissue?

I must confess that, to myself, it is a mystery, but am inclined to think that, upon the tobacco question, it is both chemical and physiological.

FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOT

Up-to-Snuff

I WILL TELL

How it is Made

The process of manufacture is nearly as follows: The leaf is stripped from the stem in large quantities, and steeped in water until thoroughly wet; it is then placed in a kiln, where it is dried until it is simply flexible, loosing all that crispness which it originally had. From the drying kiln it is taken to a strong screw press and placed in an oblong box, where it is pressed until it becomes a solid block, this is done that it may present a hard unyielding surface to the knives of the cutter, beneath which it is next placed. It may be well to state

that each manufacturer possessing a cutter has to give security to the amount of $3,000 for the payment of his producing tax.

The tobacco is cut closely by the machine, from which it is taken to the drying floor above; here it is deposited in a heap to ferment, a process that requires about a month to perfect. The greatest caution and attention are required while the weed is in this state, to keep it from spoiling. Like bread, however, the nearer you can get it to spoiling, without actually doing so, the better it will be. It has to be turned and moved constantly until it is thoroughly fermented, when it is taken down stairs again and put through the mill, this mill consists of a series of conical hoppers, called "mulls," in which are placed four vertical iron rollers, which act as mill stones in grinding the tobacco. The manufacturer has to give security in $1,000 for each mull also, to insure the payment of his tax to the government. The tobacco comes out of the "mull" in the shape of what is called "coarse meal," the grain being about twice the size of coarse Indian meal. After being wet and manipulated this becomes "Rappee" snuff without further grinding, and it is the cheapest kind. The whole mass is then put into barrels in a perfectly cool condition, it has no smell nor flavor whatever; after remaining in the barrels a short time it becomes heated, and in the course of ten days or two weeks it is taken out with a high flavor and strength. The longer it is kept in the barrels the darker it becomes in color, and it also gains additional strength. Salt is then mixed with it to cool it down and keep it.

If "Scotch" snuff is desired it is made perfectly dry and ground in the mill again to make it of finer grain.

This is the whole mystery of snuff-making.

SEE THE FOLLOWING

List of Flavors

Flavor No. 1.

No. 1 is my favorite flavor for Havana, and can be used for all the fine grades of stock. This in itself, being entirely inodorous, is not intended for a box flavor, but will yield the fine natural Havana aroma when burning, hence the advantage in using it on fine goods, as they never can be called doped or doctored goods. It is equally good for cheap stock, (but it makes it too fine.) No. 1 consists in simply a strong infusion of the green old government Java coffee, the other fine grades would answer, such as golden Rio, Mocha or Cordova. To guarantee uniform results special care must be taken in preparing the coffee, and if the following directions are closely followed this entire list of formulas must lead to success throughout.

Notice: In preparing the coffee, first select only the best clean coffee, then dry in a stove oven, at a slow heat, not hot enough to burn or even brown, but only dry enough to grind in a clean mill, or if it can be ground or coarsely powdered, without drying, all the better. Be careful that no roasted coffee is present, as all practical cigar men understand how very sensitive tobacco is, and

will so readily partake of any foreign odor, as paint, fish, coal oil, &c.

To prepare the coffee take one ounce of the finely ground coffee to one pint of boiling water, and boil until the strength is entirely exhausted, then strain and bottle for use. Any quantity can be made in this proportion, or as strong as possible, but the coffee should always be prepared fresh for use, unless it be preserved with alcohol and a little glycerine.

For the No. 1 flavor take of the coffee infusion, 1 pint; nitrate of potash, 1 drachm; pure glycerine, 1 drachm; oil of bitter almonds, half drachm; alcohol, 98% or pure alcohol, to cut the oil, 1 ounce. Mix and apply to the filler and binder when ready to work up. Apply by sprinkling or blowing with an atomizer, and use freely, as you are not likely to get too much. When no odor is wanted the oil of bitter almonds can be omitted, and use the oil of Havana, half drachm. Or both oils together work well.

Flavor No. 2.

Flavor No. 2, with or without the coffee, is excellent for all cheaper goods, and will almost make an Havana of a stogia. If the coffee is not used, take dilute alcohol or Jamaica rum, 1 pint; tannic acid and glycerine, each, 1 drachm; nitrate of potash, half drachm, oil of bitter almonds, or patchouly, 1 drachm. Cut with 1 ounce of alcohol. Lastly add 1 ounce of aqua ammonia. Apply as in above receipt, and if desired you can add extract valerian and tonqua bean to this or any of the flavors for cheaper goods. But do not compound too much. What I would have you understand by compounding is to not put a little of everything into one flavor, but ad-

here rather closely to the receipts as given here. However, you are expected to use your own judgment in the general manipulation of your tobacco, always bearing in mind, however, that the glycerine is the important and *indispensable* ingredient in all flavors, its object being to hold the flavor. The tanic acid is only designed for strong stock, as it neutralizes the nicotine, and is not so necessary in the flavors for the finer grades. Don't forget that the green coffee is simply immense in every flavor, having a natural affinity for all tobacco.

Flavor No. 3.

Flavor No. 3 is a fine Havana flavor that gives tobacco almost the real flavor of genuine Havana, and makes a fine box flavor.

Take mace and cloves, each, 1 ounce; best fresh cinnamon bark, 2 ounces. Grind or powder moderately fine, put into a half gallon bottle and add dilute alcohol, 1½ pints; glycerine, 2 drachms; fluid ext. valerian, 2 ounces; compound tincture vanilla, 8 ounces. Let macerate for two weeks, shaking the bottle frequently, then filter or decant. Always drive out the remainder in the filterer with dilute alcohol, until the strength is exhausted. This can be bottled and kept constantly on hand. This flavor can be applied to the end of the cigar.

NOTE.—The compound tincture of vanilla.—Vanilla bean, 1 ounce; tonqua bean, 2 ounces. Grind and add 2 pints of dilute alcohol. Macerate two weeks, then filter as above.

N. B.—The regular ext. of vanilla will answer for the compound, as most druggists use the tonqua in making the extract.

Essential Oils

The following essential oils are all good flavors, used separately or with other flavors, but not more than one or two of the oils in combination: oil of patchouly, oil of sandlewood, oil of rose, oil of bitter almond, oil of pure red cedar (not white).

Ext. valerian and F.F.F. ammonia blend very nicely with the oils and all other flavors, and make good box flavors.

Pure fine oil of Havana tobacco is the great secret in fine goods. Even good Havana is wonderfully improved by it, but great care is necessary in handling it, as it is a deadly poison in its pure state. Consult your druggist for anything that you do not understand in this work, and see his U. S. Dispensory, latest 15th edition, for strength, nature, use, etc. Remember always to cut the oils with strong alcohol, and don't forget that a little glycerine, in all flavors, is the great secret for holding.

General Information

Pertaining to the Tobacco Trade

A good substitute for smoking tobacco, and one that would be highly beneficial in asthma, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, &c., and would be endorsed and prescribed by physicians and druggists, is composed of

powd. cubebs, 2 parts; mullen leaves, 2 parts; yellow sumach bark, 1 part—all mixed. It can be used alone or mixed with tobacco that has been saturated with a strong solution of nitrate of potash (salt petre).

For splint cigar lighters the black walnut wood excels everything.

The acme of all flavors is my No. 1—the Java coffee, oil of Havana tobacco, aqua ammonia, &c.—as given in the formula.

The Cuban King of Flavors is alum water—1½ ounces of alum to the galon.

A harmles dye or color for light leaf can be found in the black walnut. This can be obtained by macerating the green hulls in water. After standing two or three weeks, decant the clear liquor and preserve by adding a half drachm of salicylic acid dissolved in one ounce of glycerine, (or first in a saturated solution of chlorate of potash), then add the glycerine. This proportion for one galon. Keep well covered or tightly corked.

An excellent flavor for cigar paste is fluid extract of licorice. For quinine mixture, Park, Davis & Co.'s make, add to the tragecanth to suit the taste.

For label paste nothing is better than Dextrine.

To keep fine-cut chewing tobacco from drying out.—Moisten with a little glycerine and Jamaica rum; or, for a ten pound pail, one medium sized potato, cut in two and placed in the centre. The potato must be sound clean and dry. For plug tobacco the addition of a little prepared potato meal and glycerine, or meal alone, when being prepared for the press.

Tobacco

Its Importance in Early Days in America

We do not find in any accounts of the English voyagers made previous to 1484, any mention of the discovery of tobacco, or its use among the Indians. This may appear a little strange, as Captains Amidas and Barlow, who sailed from England under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, on returning from Virginia, had brought home with them pearls and tobacco among other curiosities. But while we have no account of those who returned from the voyage made in 1602 taking any tobacco with them, it is altogether probable that those who remained took a lively interest in the plant and the Indian mode of use; for we find that in nine years after they landed at Jamestown, tobacco had become quite an article of culture and commerce. The first general planting of tobacco by the colony began in 1616, when the colony numbered only three hundred and fifty-one persons.

The cultivation of tobacco increased with the growth of the colony and the increase of price, which at this time was sufficient to induce most planters to neglect the culture of Corn and Wheat, devoting their time to growing their "darling tobacco." The first thirty years after the colonization of Virginia by the English, the colony made but little progress owing in part to private factions and Indian wars. The horrid massacres by the Indians threatened the extermination of the colony, and for a

time the plantations were neglected and even tobacco became more of an article of import than of export.

The demand for tobacco in England increasing each year, together with the high price paid for that from Virginia (3s per lb.), stimulated the planters to hazard all their time and labor upon one crop, neglecting the cultivation of the smaller grains, intent only upon curing "a good store of tobacco." The company of adventurers at length found it necessary to check the excessive planting of the weed.

In 1639 the "Grand Assembly" (summoned the sixth of January) passed a law restricting the growth of the colonly to 1,500,000 lbs., and to 1 200,000 in the two years next ensuing.

At this period it appears that tobacco was used as money, and as the measure of price and value. The taxes, whether public, county, or parish, were payable in tobacco.

Even the tavern keepers were compelled to exchange a dinner for tobacco. The salary of ministers was payable in it according to the wealth of the parish.

Some parts of the country made such mean and poor tobacco that clergymen didn't care to live in such parishes; but there the payment might be made in money, or in the produce of those places, which might be equivalent to the tobacco payments; better for the minister, and as pleasing to the people; it was even the happy medium by which the colonists obtained

WIVES

as in the year 1520 the difficulties seem first to have been publicly avowed, (though perhaps before felt,) arising from attaching men as permanent settlers to the colony without an adequate supply of women to furnish the comforts of domestic life; and to overcome the difficulty "a hundred young women" of agreeable persons and re-

spectable characters, were selected in England and sent out, at the expense of the Company, as wives for the settlers They were very speedily appropriated by the young men of the colony, who paid for the privilege of choice, considerable money, which went to replenish the treasury of the Company, from whence the cost of their outfit and passage had been defrayed.

This speculation proved so advantageous to that body, in a pecuniary sense, that it was followed up by sending out sixty more, for whom larger prices were paid than for the first consignment; the amount paid on the average for the first one hundred being 120 pounds of tobacco apiece for each, then valued at 3s. per lb., and for the second supply of sixty, the average price paid was 150 lbs. of tobacco, this being the legal currency of the colany, and the standard value by which all contracts, salaries, and prices were paid. In one of the Companies letters dated in London this 12th of August, 1621, we find this account of a portion of the *googs* sent over in the ship Marmaduke:

"We send you in this ship one widow and eleven maids for wives for the people in Virginia; there hath been especiall care had in the choise of them, for there hath not any one of them beene received but upon good commendations, as by a note herewith sent you may perceive; we pray you all therefore in generall to take them into your care, and most especially we recommend them to you, Mr. Pountes, that at their first landing they may be housed, lodged, and provided for of diet till they be marryed for such was the haste of sending them away, as that straightned with time, we had no means to putt provisions aboard, which defect shalbe supplied by the magazine shipp; and in case they cannot be presently marryed we desire they be putt to several householders that have wives till they can be provided of husbands. There

are neare fifty more which are shortly to come, we sent by our most honorable Lord William the Earl of Southampton and certain worthy gentlemen who taking into these considerations, that the Plantation can never flourish till families be planted and the respect of wives and children fix the people in the soil; therefore have given this fair beginning for the reimbursing of whose charges, itt is ordered that every man that marries them give 120 lb. waight of best leafe tobacco for each of them, and in case any of them dye that proportion must be advanced to make it upp to those that survive, etc."

In another letter written by the Company and dated London, September 11, 1621, they write:

"By this Shipp and Pinace called the Tyger, we also send as many maids and young women as will make up the number of fifty, with those twelve formerly sent in the Marmaduke, which we hope shalbe received with the same Christian pietie and charitie as they were sent from hence; the providing for them at their first landing and disposing of them in marriage (which is our chief intent), we leave to your care and wisdom, to take that order as may most conduce to their good, and satisfaction of the Adventurers, for the charges disbursed in setting them forth, which coming to twelve pounds and upwards, they require one hundred and fiftie of the best leafe tobacco for each of them."

And thus you see, even though King James, up to his death, and during his reign, did all he could against the growth and traffic in tobacco, and even though his son who succeeded him carried with him in his reign the strong convictions of his father, tobocco then, as now, did and ever shall occupy a place of prominence as one of the important articles of trade and commerce in America as well as other countries.

Tobacco Varieties.

The tobacco plant almost vies with the palm in the number of varieties: botanists having enumerated as many as forty, which by no means includes the entire number now being cultivated. The plant shows also a great variety of forms, leaves, colors of flowers and textures. Each kind has some peculiar feature or quality not found in another; thus, one variety will have large leaves another will have small ones; one variety will produce a leaf black or brown, another leaf yellow or dark red. All the varieties of tobacco may be divided into three classes: cigar, snuff and cut-leaf tobacco.

The first class—leaf tobacco—includes the finest qualities of tobacco grown, including Connecticut seed leaf, Havana, Yara, Manilla, Giron, Paraguayan, Mexican, Brazilian, Sumatra, etc.

The second class embraces such as Virginia, Holland, Brazilian, French, etc

The third class includes all tobaccos used for smoking and chewing purposes, such as Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Maryland, Perique, Turkish, etc.

For the benefit of some of our customers who often hear the name of certain tobaccos used in certain connection, and in order that they may know something of the character and where grown, we have thought it advisable to give a description of some of the ones most commonly used. The term "seed leaf," so commonly used, means tobacco grown from the seed of Havanna Tobacco in some of our own States, as Connecticut seed leaf means tobacco grown in the State of Connecticut from the seed of Havana tobacco, which by the way towers far above the seed products of any of the other

States. The Havanna seed has been planted in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. All of the seed leaf of these States is used exclusively in the manufacture of cigars.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF

is justly celebrated as the finest known for cigar wrappers, from the superiorty of its color and texture, and the good burning quality of the leaf; this plant grows to a height of five feet, with leaves from two and one half to three feet in length and from fifteen to twenty inches broad, fitted preeminently by their large size for wrappers, which are obtained at such a distance from the stem of the leaf as to be free from large veins; again it is superior on account of its color, being either dark or light cinnamon, two of the best colors found in American tobaccos. The plant is strong and vigorous, ripening in a few weeks, and when properly cultivated attains a very large size.

DWARF TOBACCO

is a native of Mexico; it is the smallest kind of tobacco known, growing only to a height of about eighteen inches. It is a very peculiar looking plant, the leaves grow only at the bottom; this variety has generally been thought to be what is commonly known as Deertongue, it being green in color and of a very fine odor.

YARA TOBACCO.

This variety of tobacco, like Havana, is grown on the island of Cuba, but is unlike it in flavor, as well as in the appearance of the plant. It is not grown to a very great extent; the flavor of Yara tobacco is different from Havana, although grown on the same island, it is grown more especially for home use, its flavor being very fine. It is but little used in America.

SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Sumatra tobacco is one of the finest varieties cultivated, and commands in European markets the very highest prices. The plant is a vigorous grower, and produces large, fine leaves of most delicate odor. The leaf is of beautiful appearance, of almost a silky texture, and in color a rich brown. It is extensively used in the manufacture of cigars.

TURKISH TOBACCO.

The tobacco of Turkey has been called by some enthusiastic smoker "the king of tobaccos," but whether it possesses this royal preeminence over all other varieties we very much question. That it is a fine smoking tobacco, no one can doubt that ever "put breath" to the favored pipe that contains the yellow shreds, but we should prefer by far to part with it rather than with its great rival, Havana tobacco. The work of cultivating a field of Turkish tobacco is very tedious, as large quantities of water have to be carried to sprinkle upon the plants. The finest color, a pale yellow leaf, brings "inflated" prices, but more often by others than the poor Turk who grows it.

GUATEMALA TOBACCO.

The tobacco of Central America, though possessing considerable excellence, has never become an important product, nor to any extent an article of commerce. We do not know of any being used in the manufacture of cigars in this country, although one or two manufacturers claim to use it. We think, however it is only "a claim."

MANILLA TOBACCO

This variety is one of the most celebrated grown in the East. It is used exclusively for the manufacture of cigars and cheroots, and supplies India and Spain with a vast quantity of the manufactured article.

It is of good body but smooth, and has the appearance of tobacco that has been "frost-bitten." The leaf is not as porous as most other tobaccos, and therefore does not as readily ignite, and frequently 'chars' in burning—thus giving it the name of a non-burning tobacco. It is but little used in this country.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

There are many varieties of tobacco well adapted for smoking, but none will compare favorably with the Perique tobacco, its flavor is simply elegant. It is cultivated only in small quantities in one or two parishes in Louisiana; it is used not only for smoking, but for snuff and chewing. This variety of tobacco derives its name from an old Spanish navigator, who settled in St. James parish in the year 1820, who devoted all his time and attention to growing it.

It is manufactured entirely by hand, and is twisted in to about four pound rolls, and placed under a press for three or four days, then taken out, untwisted, retwisted, and replaced in the press for five or six days, after undergoing the same process for five or six times, it is finally left in the press for five or six months, then taken out for use. It is manufactured by the same process to-day as it was fifty years ago. The very pleasant aroma for which it is noted is natural to the tobacco, and not, as many suppose, artificial. When mixed with the bright Virginia smoking tobacco it adds great attractions to the pipe.

MEXICAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant seems to have been cultivated in Mexico from time immemorial. Francisco Lopez de Gomara, who was chaplain to Cortez, when he made conquest of Mexico, in 1519, alludes to the plant and the custom of smoking; and Diaz relates that the king Montezuma had his pipe brought with much ceremony by

the chief ladies of his court, after he had dined and washed his mouth with scented water. The Spaniards encouraged its cultivation, and to this day it is grown in several of the coast States. Various kinds are cultivated, but chiefly a variety bearing yellow flowers, with a large leaf of fine flavor resembling the Havana. The plant is a favorite among the Mexicans, who prefer it to any other product grown. After the first harvest, another, and sometimes a third crop is gathered by allowing one shoot to grow from the parent root, which oftentimes develops to a considerable size. The quality of leaf, however, is inferior, as is the case with all second and third crops grown in this manner.

ST. DOMINGO TOBACCO.

This well-known West India variety is inferior to most kinds grown on the neighboring islands. The plant attains a large size, cures dark, is coarse, and of inferior flavor. It is a favorite tobacco in Germany, and thousands of Ceroons are annually shipped to Hamburg. The West India islands produce many varieties of tobacco, which is owing more to the composition of the soil and climate than to the method of cultivation and curing.

The demand for St. Domingo tobacco is limited. It has no established reputation in this country, and on account of the high duties can not compete with our domestic tobaccos.

LATAKIA TOBACCO.

This variety of the tobacco plant is one of the most celebrated known to commerce. It attains its finest form and flavor in Syria, where it is cultivated to a great extent. For smoking it is among the best of the varieties of the East, and is used for the more delicate cut tobacco and cigars.

Cigars

The following short descriptions of some of the principal kinds of Cigars may be of interest.

HAVANA CIGARS.

These are, by common consent, the finest in the world. They possess every quality desirable in a cigar, and seemingly to its greatest extent. Grown in the richest portion of the tropical world, the leaf has a rich, oily appearance, and, when made into cigars, possesses a flavor as rich as it is rare.

YARA CIGARS.

This variety of cigars is made from tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba bearing the same name as the cigars. They are highly esteemed by those who smoke only this kind, but are not liked by most smokers of Havana cigars. Most of them are exported to Europe, very few of them finding their way to this country. It is somewhat difficult to compare them with Havana cigars as the flavor is essentially different.

MANILLA CIGARS.

This well-known variety of cigars is manufactured from Manilla tobacco grown in Luzerne, one of the Phillippine Islands, which is known as superior leaf for cigar purposes. Manilla cigars have an extensive reputation, but principally in the East and Europe. These cigars are made in various forms and shapes, some of them are called cheroots (the term used in the East for cigars) and are principally known for their aromatic flavor, entirely distinct from that of Havana cigars.

SWISS CIGARS.

These well-known cigars have but little reputation in this country, owing to the fact of their being but little known. In Europe the cigars of Luzerne have no insignificant reputation, and are generally liked by smokers who prefer a mild and agreeable cigar. These cigars are usually dark-colored, but not strong, and have but little variety of flavor. Travelers and tourists through Switzerland speak of Swiss cigars as being of agreeable flavor, and unlike any other found in Europe. With American tobacco, those of a dark color are usually strong, but with European tobaccos this is not always the case—they possess much less strength, and can be used more freely than the tobacco of America These cigars are usually pressed, and burn well, leaving a dark colored ash, and emitting a fragrant odor.

PARAGUAY CIGARS.

These cigars are made of one of the finest varieties of leaf tobacco known to commerce. Although unknown to this country—both the cigars and the leaf tobacco have a deserved reputation in Europe, and it is beyond all question one of the finest tobaccos in the world for cigars.

GUATEMALA CIGARS.

This variety of cigars, although of excellent flavor, is hardly known outside of Central America. They are made from Guatemala tobacco.

BRAZILIAN CIGARS.

The cigars of Brazil, like those made of South American tobacco, are noted for their superior flavor. They are made of "Brazilian Aromatic," one of the finest tobaccos of Brazil. Although but little known in this country, both the tobacco and cigars are highly esteemed in Europe, where most of the leaf is sent.

Arguments in Favor of Tobacco

Ben. Johnson loved the "durne weed."

Hobbes smoked after each meal

Milton never went to bed without a pipe.

Sir Isaac Newton was smoking in his garden at Woolsthorpe when the apple fell.

Addison had a pipe in his mouth at all hours.

Fielding both smoked and chewed.

Paley and Parr vainly boasted of their smoking.

Byron would say "Sublime Tobacco."

Campbell loved his pipe.

John Gibson Lockhard was seldom without a cigar.

Sir Walter Scott even smoked in his carriage.

Carlyle smoked after he was seventy.

Tennyson was a persistent smoker for over forty years.

Dickens, Jerrold and Thackeray all puffed.

Moral: "All great men smoke, and so must you."

Smokers of the "weed" in Havana prefer a fresh or newly made cigar.

Cuba produces over $20,000,000 worth of tobacco annually.

In the New England States from 22,000 to 31,000 acres of tobacco are annually cultivated.

California promises to become a great tobacco producing State.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 021 469 907 2